IMPORTANT FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. Activity of the Enemy on

James River. Two Rebel Batteries Open Fire on

Arrival of Porter's Mortar Fleet in Hampton Roads.

the Union Camps.

Preparations for Decisive Operations Ashore and Afloat,

Two Rebel Batteries on the James River Open Fire, &c. &c.

Headquarters, Army or the Potomao, }
August 1, 1562.

About twelve o'clock last night the robols opened fire from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the and the shipping and encampments of Westover.

The rebel pieces were handled well and fired with great

rapidity. Four men were killed and some five or six wounded. Eeveral horses also were killed. The rebels had it all their own way for some time, as

our troops did not anticipate an attack; but the thirtysoon silenced their guns after they opened. A few of our vessels, were struck; but no serious da-

mage was sustained by any of them. With this exception nothing has occurred worth men-

Arrival of Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet in Hampton Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1862.

A letter from Fortress Mouroe, dated July 30, says:— Comm dore Porter's fleet, in part, consisting of the fol-lowing vessels, arrived and came to anchor in the Roads

Matthew Vassar, George Manchan, T. A. Ward, Adolph Huzel, Bantel Smith, William Bacon, and the Racer. Twelve of the fleet in all left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. Of these seven have reached Fortress Mon ree, and the five others are hourly expected.

ers and crews of all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling, and intimate a perfect willingness o undertake the job.

Fiery times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 30, 1862.
The Advance of Our Pickets—Decisive Movements as Hand-Eccellent Condition of the Army-The Soldier. Laugh at the Stay-at-Home Patriots Who Talk of "Dying in the Trenches"—No Valuable Niggers within Reach of the Army—General Franklin Ill, &c., &c.

The fact that our outer pickets retired to-day a mile ad a half has given rise to some camp rumors respecting a large force of the enemy approaching. The truth is, however, that our pickets were advanced a mile and half in the direction of Malvern Hill three days ago his while the exchange of prisoners was going on. The rebels objected to the advance, and refused to parole any more prisoners unless the pickets were withdrawn. This their original position. Except one or two raids upor our eattle herds, the second have been quiet in the im-

mediate neighborhood of the army.

There is a feeling throughout the camps that some desirve operations are near at hand; an indefinable something seems to impress our soldiers with the idea that they are about to be called on to fight. Perhaps the wish is, in a measure, father to the thought. They have recovered from their fatigues, and inaction begins to grow irksome. All the trenching necessary for to grow irksome. All the trenching necessary for the defence of the position is completed, the arms are in order, the regiments have been thoroughly inspected and drilled, so that everything is in capital condition for the contest. This army could to-day make the most glorious ight the world has ever seen if the generals will direct as well as the men will act. Nothing but a long, protracted contest and overwhelming numbers would enable the rebels to gain the victory.

have cost the army but little labor, comparatively. Only a few brigades have been employed upon the works, and a few brigades have been employed upon the works, and the fatigue duty of those engaged upon them has not areaged more than one day's work of eight hours per week for each soldier. Those orators at war meetings at the North who raise the bugbear of our soldiers dying in the trenches are laughed at here. Their eloquence upon that subject is calculated to discourage recruiting, and should, be discontinued. The everlasting cant about making negroes dig trenches for the army is poured forth at these meetings for political effect rather than for the real benefit of the army. "First catch your hare," &c. We find no valuable niggors in our progress into Virginia. The slave owners have left none but worthless cuffees behind the angular three last are not to be caught laboring in any heavy work. They here the melves to officers for cooks and valets, and the moment you talk about spades to them they are off. They are made as useful as they can be in these occupations, and wee belief a army when it is made to depend upon niggers for the performance of any important work.

General Franklin, who has sufficed considerably from

leavy Piring on James River—The Army Roady for An other Fight—The Rebel Army Demoralized—The Contraband Quarters Soldiers Enjoying a Bath-Ivo Death Heavy firing has been heard at intervals all day the river. A despatch, said to have been received from Commodore Wilkes, announcing that six rebel smoke-stacks were coming down the river, gives rise to the supposition among the troops in this corps that the rebel Merrimae number two has ventured forth, and that a lively paval engagement has been the result. Our Monitor and Galena are believed to be a match for all the entertained of any disaster on our side as far as our

in contemplation. I know that this corps is ready and willing for another "7ht. They are well rested now, and unication to fight this thing through. Statements brought in by returning prisoners have added fuel to their pa-triotic fires. It is believed that we might go into

I took a look through the contraband quarters to day organs of army news chreniclers, but a select spot of ground dotted with wedge tents, and occupied by contra-bands. Such an area does this great arms. ground dotted with weage tones, and occupies by contrabands. Such an area does this spot cover, and so mulitudinous are the tents, that I took the pains to calcutate the
compass of the former and count the latter. The ground,
I should say, embraces two acres, and there are two hundred and sixty tents, and more being pitched. The tents
are ranged in regular rows, and, Judging from the noise
emanating from the interior, I should judge that the occupants are mainly engaged in regular rows. I leave it
to the reader of fertile imegination to draw his own picture of the scene. The combination of Ethiopian colors,
diversity of sizes and ages, confused caterwaulings of
infants, surprising scents filling the circumambient air,
strange intermingling of secret and profane sones, varieties of industrial occupations in progress and postures of
indelant repose, a painter might make the subject of
excellent study. It is really an interesting sight, one of
that character whose enchantment is enhanced inversely
on the ratio of the distance. Their weelly capits are impervable to solar influences, and they are Joyous accoordingly—a joy to be cuvied in this climate of torrid
sunshine and blistering sands.

Bathing in the river is the soldier's source of shiefest
joy just now. Early in the morning and at night the river
is alive with these scakers of joy and health combined.
As the pect Thempson is thought to have missed the
mark in his attempt to describe a single bathing scene, I
will not attempt to describe this.

There have been two deaths to-day at the General
Hospital—James H. Harrison, or Company D, Sixth Penasylvanta cavalry, and Thomas Cherry in the climate of the or

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } HARRISON'S LANDING, July 31, 1862. Rebels Attempt to Surprise the Transport Crows, and are

Repulsed, de., da. greatest activity prevailed in the camp of this army yesterday, and the thousand and one rumors which gained credence and proportions as they rolled, tended to create considerable excitement—a thing almost unknown the morning the balloon Intrepid made an ascension, and immediately on its descent the entire fleet of men-of-war and gunboats were seen moving towards City Point. The object of this minouvre remains a secret; but it was reported that the new Merrimae, backed by six other rebel vessels, had passed through the obstructions on the James river below Richmond, and ventured out to give battle to our fleet. However, from parties who left one of the rebel vessel had made its appearance; but our fleet was

ready for any emergency.

As a matter of precaution, a heavy battery was planted on the blaffs near the landing, to protect the shipping here in case of a sudden coup by the rebels.

At half-past ten o'clock last evening the usual quiet of this vicinity was suddenly disturbed by the rapid discharge of some fifteen musket shots from the south bank of the river. The night was as dark as Erebus, and daid flashes of lightning occasionally lit up the river to some extent. In loss time than it takes me to write this the entire camp was aroused, and the flashing of lights on board the numerous transports gave notice that the lesson taught them by the rebeis in burning the schooner Louisa Reeves on Friday night last cautioned the boatmen to be on the slert against surprise and attack. It appears that two boats showed off from the hostile shore flied with rebeis, and came to the steaming Achilles. On being halled, they replied by firing a voiley, which was returned by the hands of the Achilles. The rebeis thin left and pulsed towards the steam transport George Peabody, lying further down the river, and, on being halled, answered that they were the Provest Guard Nos. I and 2. After the first volley had been fired, Liout. Braman, Assistant Provest Marshal, and Liout. Randall, officer of the guard, get on beard of the steaming General Stewart Van Vliet, and proceeded towards the scene of firing. Undoubtedly the coming of the tag gave warning to the rebets that measures were on foot for their apprehension, and, as usual, they "skedaddled" about as suddenly as they made their appearance. It was generally expected that field artitlery night, be opened on the shipping from the opposite shore; but the guabouts lying off here would soon have made the place too hot to hold a rebel. The Van Vliet made the four among the entire shipping, and, ascertaining that no damage was done, returned to the Landing some time after midnight.

As far as I can learn no one was hurt on our side, and, of the river. The night was as dark as Erebus, and vivid

damage was done, returned to the Landing some time after midnight.

As far as I can learn no one was hurt on our side, and, owing to the sudden departure of the rebels, the result of the execution inflicted on them, if any, must remain a mystery, unless they choose to divulge it themselves. This morning at three o'clock heavy firing was heard from the direction of City Point. Artiflery practice, hawever, is of such frequent occurrence (not at such an hour, however) that very little attention is paid thereto. A slight, though retreshing, shower yesterday cooled the atmosphere, and a delightful breeze to-day makes it quite bearable and pleasant in the camps.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTHER MONRON, July 31, 1862.

Arrival of Secesh Prisoners—The Mortar First—Affairs at
Suffolk—Negro Shoo'ing—Matters in Norfolk—Death of
a New Fork Officer—Death of a Signal Officer—Arrival

of Paymasters, &c., &c.
The steamer Georgiana arrived this morning from Balti more, bringing some two hundred secesh prisoners, taken in the valley of the Shenandoah, and now on their way to be released. They presented a motley appearance. off the parties on board the Georgiana offer a fair sample of goat of many colors. Some of the prisoners were i regular uniforms of gray clethes, others were habited in garments half military, half civil, while others were clothed in the inevitable butternut brown domestic of the careworn, and some of them were evidently quite ill.

Perhaps one quarter of the prisoners were mere beys.

They expressed satisfaction at being on their way home again; but the gratification was dashed by the reflection that they would be immediately pressed into the army.

Home to them is not to be a joyful meeting of loved ones Southern camp. Even the contemplation of the change from the humane treatment of their Union captors to the them very bitter feelings.

ing. Of course, for obvious reasons, it would be improper for me to make further mention of the fleet beyond the announcement that everybody here is delighted with all things connected with it.

gard to Suffolk. Notwithstanding the bugaboo story of the informant of the Associated Press, Suffolk was never more formidable than some straggling parties of the enemy has been known to visit the lower side of the Nansemond. These stragglers have exhibited much boldness, it is true; but this spirit of daring has been boldness, it is true; but this spirit of daring has been more the result of our own negligence than from any confidence in their strength. Recent reconnoissances have demonstrated the fact that no rebel force is this side of troe, and that even is too insignificant to create the least alarm. Our scouts have been two miles within the enemy's lines beyond the Blackwater, and have falled to discover traces of the rebels in any strength. In front of Suffect the enemy is not as presuming as he was two months ago, when a portion of Harlan's cavalry was cut off. There is evidently a disposition to create a diversion in favor of the enemy by means of scares, which the secessionists around Norfolk and Suffeix are not slow to improve. With proper precaution on the part of the government Suffolk is in no danger, even if the enemy should have the hardibood to make an attack upon it. The only vulnerable point a gunboat would effectually protect. On Tuesday evening a colored girl was shot at suffeix, by some person unknown. A party of colored persons were in a back yard, when some one approached and discharged a pixel over the fence. The shot took effect in the girl's leg, causing a severe wound. It has become a favorite amusement with the chivalry in that section of Virginia to fire at negroes. Beyond our

shot took effect in the girl's leg, causing a severe wound. It has become a favorite amusement with the chivalry in that section of Virginia to fire at negroes. Beyond our lines owners are harrying off that species of property as rapidly as possible, leaving the crops to take care of themselves.

I learn that the Military Governor of Norfolk is in an embarrassed position. He has been seexcessively lenient to the secssionists, so devout a disciple to the decirine of conciliation, and so extremely tender toward the female traitors in that oily that the President's corrocat policy finds him sway out to get, and he hardly knows how to get back raghin. He is der toward the female traitors in that city, that the President's correct policy hads him away out to ge, and he hardly knows how to get back again. He is doing all he can, however; but it is feared that he is not equal to the emergency. He has, in order to break up the mail facilities between Norfolk and Richmond, prohibited the pastage of the wood scows. This act, while it may the some way bear upon the facility of communication, has also had the effect to create a wood panic. The people are excited on the wood question, and the government has gone into the business of handing the commodity. There is also an excitoment about sait, and altogether there appears to be an excitement about sait, and altogether there appears to be an excitement about sait, and altogether there appears to be an excitement about sait, and altogether there appears to be an excitement about sait, and altogether there appears to be an excitement about self-and upon Norfolk, and there is no use in longer disguisting the fact that the government of the city should be entrusted to other hands. General Viele is a noble officer. He has proved his value to our government by his brilliant operations in the investment of Puassk. Active life in the field is his forte, and there he is most valuable to the government. I am sure he must be harrity sick of the life in forter to lead, and would glady be released from the labors which bring him no credit. With a change in government palicy for Virginia, it would not be cut of pace to appoint new administrators of that policy, and an able general might be saved to the army, with perfect propriety, in the manner intimated.

Captain Mallack, of the New York Mounted Riffes, died last night in Norfolk. He had been siek for some days at the attantic Hotel. Captain M. was highly calcemed as an officer and a gentleman.

I am also serry to record the death of Lioutenant

last night in Norfoke. He had been sick for some days at the Atlantic Hotel. Captain M. was highly calcomed as an officer and a gentioman.

I am also sorry to record the death of Lioutenant Charles A. Breed, of the United States Signal Corps. He died of a bleeding at the bowels, yesterday morning, and his body was seen on to his native piace, Norwich, Conn., on the same afternoon, in charge of Lieutenant Waite, of the Eighth Counceticut regiment. Lieutenant Breed was for a long time attached to General Burnside's forces, and was stationed with them at Newport's News, at the time of his death. He was highly respected by his companions and friends, and appropriate resolutions were drawn up by the remaining members of the corps and forwarded to his rotatives.

The hearts of the soldiers have been gladdened by the news of the arrival of three of the United States paymasters—Majors Folsom, Vedder and Sherman—who come aboundantly supplied with funds to fill the empty purses of the officers and soldiers of the Burnside expedition. They have just come from Newbern, N. C., where they report the Union spirit as being anything but on the tocrasse. Your correspondent there will of course acquaint you with all the facts.

There is no truth whatever in the report that is being circulated here to the effect that there have been several cases of yailow fever at Norfolk. It was nover in a more healthy state, and there is not the least danger of such a thing occurring.

seven o'clock this morning. She is from Washington. D. C., and has on board over two hundred rebel prisoners. Captain Higgins, of the Eighty-sixth New York regiment is in charge of them. They are new at anchor res

Landing go up the river every trip loaded with soldiers them have been away sick, others are new recruits.

The health officers have made a thorough inspect to-day of all dwellings, stores and places of business at Old Point Comfort, giving the proprietors and occupants ther inspection, that will justify the officers in making a good movement and one we are rejoiced to see. The health of the place demands that it be thoroughly carried out, there being a large number of inhabitants for so small a compass,

which was lying at anchor above Harrison's Landing. boats from the opposite shore, and were discovered and lred into, when they beat a hasty retreat. After firing a me half a dozen shots some twelve to fifteen shots were fired at them, with what effect is not known. The new Merrimac is daily expected down the river.

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

General Pope at Warrenton-Capture of a Rebel Mail-Disregard of the Order Relative to Protecting Rebel Proper-

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1862. The following despatch is at hand from the HERALD'S

WARRENTON, Va., August 1, 1862. at ten o'clock yesterday morning for Washington, com-monly known as "Little Washington," the county seat of Rappahannock, distant twenty nine miles. The General was attired in the habit of a citizen, and passed through the main street unestentatiously. He has been a source of mingled curiosity and dread to the disloyal dierly bearing and positive patriotism have exacted their respect and admiration. The publication of his order canishing into Dixie all males who refuse to take the oath has wrought them to a perfect pitch of frenzy.

yesterday, and asked if he would enforce the order. He painted, at the same time, the agony of the women and children, and stated that the effect would be to place six new regiments in the rebel service. "We can't take the man, woman or child; but we will give parole to attend to our own business, afford no communication, and quietly stay upon our properties."

"I shall enforce the order to the letter," said General Pope. "I did not make it without deliberation, and if you don't take the oath you shall all go out of my lines." ladies to wait upon the General with a petition. Failing to Washington city and interceds with President Lincoln; but Gen. Pope issued a stringent order that none would be pass them through our guards on the cor with him, that the farce of avowed dialoyalty should be dropped from the bills. What shall we think of a community that pleads for federal protection and yet declares itself rebel to the last and to a man? Indeed, the order and undisguised traitoresses. They can be heard nightly,

robel successes. One would think that we were prisoners here, rather than the garrison of the village. Our outposts at Grange and Madison are the real centre of information, and I shall depart for their vicinities to Wednesday. The letters were all dated Richmond, and gave a doleful statement of hunger, disease and fatality One brother writes to another, "Don't be a fool and enter the army, Jack. I would see the country to hell before I would enlist again." The mail carrier was an erratic old man, who quietly said, "I didn't think you would mind a few letters." His

on every plazza, sneering at our failures and applaud

In despite of many adverso statements, I must persist in the belief that General Stonewall Jackson is now posttried valley troops were summend to Richmond to be slain. "The General," said one of the intercepted letters: says that he will not cross the river with his new in force he will teach them a lesson that will never be forgotten." We have, nevertheless, occupied Orange Court House with horse and foot, and are many miles

road to the robel capital, and that we will be the first of

Guerilla skirmishes are still talked of in camps, as the oad pirates haunt all the mountain fastnesses, from wayfarers. A paymaster was proceeding to Madison on Inestay, with upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in his possession. He was wayfald, but managed to escape with a builet through his hat.

Notwithstanding the order of General Pope, relative to guarding rebel dwellings, parties have been despatched from the New York Ninth (Major General McDowell's command) to take charge of two residences in the neigh orh od of Warrenton. This appears to be a flat disre gard of the senior General's instructions, and will doubt less be examined into when he returns to warrenton.

played in watching citizens, soldiers and sutlers.

alled after their regiment. I do not think we will have to wait long for stirring

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1862. A special despatch from Washington says that Major meral Pope's army had advanced beyond Warrenton. The men were in the best of spirits, and an enthusia

tic feeling prevailed at the prospect of future "business." Capture of Spies and Guerillas.

ry brigade, belonging to Major General Pope's command, is actively scouting the whole country from the enemy's large forces. He, however, is making it too hot for spine and guerillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of the Provost Marshal.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

How Warrenton Appears to a Stranger-No Union Senti-ment-Appearance of the Ninth New York State Volumteers-The Pople Anxious to See Gen. Pope-Efficiency of the Cavalry-A Pennsylvania Cavalry Coptain "Ta bles" a Guerilla-Healthfulness of the Country-Gen This, the pleasantest of Virginia villages, maintains its appearance, although overrun by two armics. Most man who knows a Unionist in the place; the women invite our officers to their dwellings to lecture them upon the enormity of loyalty, and the staid townsmen collected at the Warrenton, or the Warren Green hotels, talk of ceived into believing that they mean the government of

They look stell-lly upon the turning of their charches nto hospitals, and bear without the remotest amaze quarters in their now county seminary. We raised a mag pole in the middle of the town yesterday, and the Nifith New York (Colonel Stiles) sainted it with three rousing oheers when the sacred ampling floated to its top in blue and scarlet folds. a man nor boy firms up his hat, not a woman her hand nd refuse to pess under the shudow of the fine

The Nigth hold dress parade every evening in the gool

day at twilight, I saw the villagers grouped upon the s walk watching the menœuvring of the column, I was reminded of a militia training in the paimy days of

Of course these people dislike General Pope. They look for his arrival with curiosity and dread. They affect to think that he will not dare to carry out his orders, and say, tauntingly, that they mean to stay and die in their ancient domicils. And yet there are in this village of Warrenton societrs who fought at heli run and Fairfax. I overheard a young man describing to-day how himself and commades fired into lonaphine's cavalry at Fairfax. Court House. This man is doing business in the village. Is he to be left in the rear of the army, with others of his stamp?

Court House. This man is doing business in the village. Is he to be left in the rear of the army, with others of his stamp?

The quiet churches here are all hospitals, and medicines are compounded in the pullit. Some few soldiers who diet yesterday were buried to day in the church yard, where two hundred Confederates were buried some two weeks ago. The asimostices of life are hushed under the stillness of the grass.

I think I may say that the lines of General Pope's army are being gradually drawn in toward this town of Warrenton. Culpepper will son be a per minent point, as our forces are messing in that neighborhood. Our right will then doubtless rest upon the Bine Ridge, near Stampardsville, and our left upon the Bine Ridge, near Stampardsville, and our left upon the Bine Ridge, near Stampardsville, and our left upon the Bine Ridge. Near Stampardsville, and our left upon the Bine Ridge. Near Fredericksburg. I cannot see that Warfel ton is destined to occupy a leading possition in the annals of the campaign, unless we should be ferced to retire from the threater classing upon the threater dassault upon Goo daysville.

The cavalry here is a very efficient arm of our service. Our horses and those of the robels are often equally matched, and the crasing and counter chasing upon the robels that scour these neighborhoods are mainly guerillas, and their warfare is conducted in a dastardly way. A captain of Fennsylvania cavalry proceeded a little way out of Madison, Madison county, the other day, and suddenly tumbled with his command upon a bevy of mounted rebeis, to whom they at once laid chase. A rebel who had harriedly leaped from his horse took deliberate aim at the captain through a panel of the fence and fired at the distance of ton yards. Perceiving that he had missed, the villain at once threw up his hands and cried, "I surrender." His murderous design could not so be atoned, and the captain, with a crack of his pistol, sealed has fate for ever.

Frequently the rebel horsemen lead us upon long pursulis, by t

to escape us. The precipious character of the country makes the work difficult for steeds, many of whom die upon the way of hunger and latigue.

Nevertheless, campaigning here is not what I have found it upon the chickahominy and the James rivers. In exchange for the swamps and the raging fevers of Richmond we have here mountain air, the healthy water of the Saiphur Springs, and a region overflowing with fruit and rich crops of grain.

General Pope, much fatigued, reached Warrenton this evening, and we may soon expect activity in all the departments. The troops clustered around the train to see their general, of whom they have been thinking and talking for a month.

Few civilians are allowed to come here from Washington by rail. The orders of railroad agents are most explicit in this matter. Nevertheless, the usual number of army cormorants are on their way, including dealers in all manner of trash, lewd women and keepers of doubtful shows. Manassas Junction has grown up to be quite a town, and I compared inwardly, as I passed it in the cars, the broad, swelling battle plains, dotted with shops and saloons, to the Junction of a year ago, when the ground was red with the blood of the slaughtered. The Black Horse Cavalry were raised in Warrenton, and their commander is now in the village, having been captured and pardied. I saw him to-day, and heard his recital of the participation of his command in the battle.

CAMP NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862. The present location of General Banks' army and the

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in this region. The village of Washington is situated at the head of a valley at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and en vironed with lofty spurs of the same mountains, covered with dense timber. The valley extends north and south several miles, and the divide of the valley has been se-

tion which thrust the State from prosperity into the jaws of the rebellion, and made its flourishing plantations scenes of bloodshed and desolation, this county gave over four hundred majority in a vote of less than nine hundred for a Union candidate. It is fair to sup by an equal number without reluctance, provided they feel assured of our power and intention to protect them against secession tyranny. In almost every instance our the sick who found their way to farmhouses have be

Last Wednesday about fifty guerillas intercepted and

general expression that a considerable addition to our cavalry is required to perform a similar duty between here and Winchester, as well as around Front Royal and Strasburg.

Yesterday a grand review and field exercise by combined divisions of the Second Army corpe took place here. The drill, appearance and discipline of the troops were highly creditable; but the hitherto scattered conditions of the divisions and brigades, having rendered corps operations impossible, there appeared great margin for improvement in evolutions on masse. These reviews will be repeated whenever practicable. General Banks commanded the whole in person. The artillery, of no inconsiderable strength, was the object of universal admiration. A feature of the day was repeated charges by cavalry on infantry squares, dashing right up to the bayonet points, and on one occasion breaking one of the square and getting inside. Without the least confusion the rear rank of the square faced inward, charged and took the cavalry prisoners. Tents, which were so burdensome on the march, have been entirely dispensed with, except for officers' use, and the light shelter tent, which each soldier carries, has been substituted.

Some grumbling at first marked the change, but now all appear satisfied and comfortable. What is now most desired is the order, "Forward, march!"

The orders of Gen. Pope, relative to the caths of allegiance and withholding guard over private property, is well recived. Those officers lift there be any such, who cannot restrain the depretory spirits in their command, are unworthy the places they hold. Justice to the loyal citizens and the government requires that no property shall be wantouly destroyed as has frequently been done heretofore without detection and punishment to the perpetrators. By placing the responsibility on commanders, it is believed these instances will be much leasuned.

Another oril exists to a great extent in the Army of Virgina, I allude to the property of the "Confederacy," and passing them indiscriminately u

The Bogus Iron-Clad Rebel Gunbonts. Washington, August 1, 1862. The despatch published to-day giving the rebel rumo laughed at by the officials of the Navy and War departments. No suspicious vessel can leave the shores of Great Britain without our government is fully apprised

Haumsound, August I, 1862. The Augustant Gauerai has bested a director to the gardinect of the militia of the several count as borone the 10th of August, so as to be prepared to meet any IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL

Arrival of the Steam Transport McClellan.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

TWO RAMS BUILDING IN THAT PORT.

Immense Efforts of the Rebels to Rush Troops into Virginia.

Eleven Additional Regiments Left South Carolina for Richmond.

Success of the Rebels in Running the Blockade

The United States steamer McClellan, Captain Grey, frem Hilton Head, S C., at five P. M. 29th uit., arrived at this port last evening.

She brings the following named passengers:

Brigadier General H. G. Wright and two servants, Dr. F. M. Hoister, Captain C. W. Foster, Captain H. P. Goodrich, Captain A. Keith, Gaptain J. M. Rice, Lientenant J. L. Hayden and servant, Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Colonel J. W. Hawley, Connecticut Seventh, and servant; Lieutenant S. S. Atwell, Colonel Brown, Third regiment Rhodo Island, and servant; T. B. Bramord, United States Army; Mr. Brady and friend, T. S. Harris and servant, Captain Cannon, of steamer Pelaware; Major A. De Agreda, of General Benham's staff; Lieutenant Bowen and servant, Captain Bardellar, United States Army; Lieutenant Diller, United States Army; Dr. L. M. Field, Captain Crowell, United States Army; Dr. Caryoll, Ralph Trembly, Jr., and sixty-nice in the third cabin.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 29, 1862. Mocements of General Wright-Important from Charles-ton-The Rush of Rebel Troops to Richmond-The Effect of General Lee's Failure to "Bag" McClellan—Ru the Blockade—Deaths of Union Soldiers, dc., &c.

arrest of Colonel Henry Moore, of the Forty-seventh New on Saturday last, he was directed to report im to his regiment and resume command thereof. He cam camp with many demonstrations of good will. Little speeches were made and toasts were drunk, in which the course of the President in revoking the order, and the course of General Hunter in releasing the Colonel, were

Colonel Richard White, of the Fifty-fifth Penusylvania Volunteers, has also been restored to the command of his regiment. It appears that the charges against him, which were of the most revolting character, could no be sustained. They were accordingly withdrawn, and Colonel White is again at the head of his troops.

The only colonel now in arrest is Colonel Serrell, of the Volunter Engineers, and upon his case a court martial is to-day deliberating at Beaufort. I am not permitted

of this command, has occupied a prominent position in the department since the occupation of the South Atlantic coast, and who, as a soldier and a gentleman, has won the thorough confidence and esteem of his troops, has been temporarily relieved, at his own request, and proceeds North is the McClellan to-day. He is and proceeds North is the motivation to day. He is ordered to report for duty to General McClellan, and will probably be assigned an important share in the future labors of the Peninsula eampaign. He is accompanied by his staff, and also by Captain J. M. Rice, of the staff of

I understand that the plans of the Commanding General department, and that no more troops will be spared from this locality.

Augustine and Key West, on Saturday night last, in the all the forces in this department, excepting those at Fort Pickens, south of this point. The Delaware took down a large quantity of comsadly suffered. General Perry's instructions refer mainly directed to take serious measures against any officer whe

The commanding officer at St. Augustine—Col. Bell, of the Fourth New Hampshire—it is alleged, recently turned a woman from his camp, and the woman was subsequent— by overtaken by her ewner. Col. Bell is directed by the

From the southern district of the department there is From the southern district of the department there is no news of consequence. Col. Rich, commanding the pest at Fernandina, a few days since opened negotiations with the rebel commander at Taliahassee for an ex-change of prisoners; but his action was without autho-rity, and the exchange, under the orders of the War Department, will not be allowed.

We have a recent arrival from Charleston, in the per-

Stone river. Pattoon is a young man, who, through born and reared in England, has resided for seven years in Charleston, and whose family is still there. He was a from the city in consequence of a threatened conscription among the students of that institu account of matters in the confederacy, Gustavus W. Smith is in command of the troops at Charleston. The force at that point, however, has been much re duced, nine regiments of infantry and two of cavalry having been transferred to Richmond, and a large body distributed along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Italiroad. Every one capable of bearing arms is in th Southern army, having been compelled by the rebel govern-

Merrimac, are in process of construction. The work is superintended by the same parties who produced the ill-fated scarecrow of Hampton Roads, and they are expected,

Vessels are still running the blockade. A regular line has been established between Liverpool and Charleston, and the most valuable supplies find their way to the rebels from this source. Shortly before Patton's departure the steamers Herald and Momphis had gone in, and the steamer Economist was daily expected. A large side-wheel steamer ran in on Friday last, and it was, no

doubt, the looked for vessel.

The people of the South are growing restless under Jeff's tron rule, and the voice of the press is almost unani-mously in favor of a change of administration. The fair sources, to capture or annihilate McClellan, has also pro-duced a feeling of despendency, and the ultimate capture rally conceded. Everywhere their rebel generals and their rebel leaders are cursed for the evils they have brought upon the people; and yet the people cling to their cause with degred determination. The rebel loss in front of Hickmond was in the neighborhood of 40,000. This of the f has had a very disheartening effect ap a them.
Our neuro population has been materially increa

the islands about Port Royal. It must have afforded the enemy a great deal of aid and comfort to relieve them of

so worthless a gang.
You will remember the case of private Tarbox, who was tried by court martial in April last for sleeping on his post, and condemned to death. He is still in the guard house; but I am gratified to learn that it is not the intention of the Commanding General to carry the sentence

into execution.
The health of the troops continues good. There is no malarious disease among them yet, and the yellow fever excitement has died away. Dr. Crane, the Medical Dis-rector of the department, assisted by Brigade Surgeons regulations. Hilton Head, so far, has proved as head dea hs in the General Haspital during the past month:-Private Chas. Robb, Co. 6, 8th Michigan, June 25,

ob Haffman, Co. E, 76th Pennsylvania, June 28. typhoid ever.

Byron Crosby, Co. D, 7th Connecticut, July 1, gunshot Casper Neckerman, Co. C. 46th New York, July 1, congestive fever.
F. Carroll, Co. K, Sd Rhode Island, July 1, gunshot Lieut, Wm. Grotowsky, Co. F, 46th New York, July 2, Joseph Kemp, Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania, July 3, hom-Charles E. Evans, Co. H. 8th Maine, July 3, typhoid Patrick Graham, Co. D, 28th Massachusette, July 4, chronic durrhea

chronic durrhosa.
Liente ant Honry Walker, Adjutant of the Charleston Battaion, (taken at James Islane June 3.) died July 4, from the effects of his wound.
Corporal J. W. Goodman, Co. A, Ed New Hampshire, July 5, gunshot wound.
Wm. Merrill, Co. I, 8th Maine, July 6, typhoid fever.
Sergeant R. A. Spencer, 1st Connecticut battery, July 6, congestive fever.
John R. Vall, Co. B, 6th Connecticut, July 6, typhoid fever.

fever Geo. Hammond, Co. I, 160th Pennsylvania, July 7, typhoid fever.
Charles Hasiam, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania, July 8, etanus. N. Mahannack, Co. B, 76th Pennsylvania, July 9, scrofula.

Henry Waters, Co. F, 6th Connecticut, July 10, typhoid

tent fever.

Faniel Freeman, Co. D, 6th Connecticut, July 12, typhoid fever.

John Dugan, Co. A, 28th Massachusetts, July 12, typhoid fever.

Mossa Grant, Co. K, 8th Maine, July 13, chronic diarrhesa.

Corporal John Kilrey, Co. C, 28th Massachusetts, July 14, gunshot wound. gunshot wound.
 Corporal Nathaniel Marshal, Co. A, 3d New Hampshire, July 15, gunshot wound.
 Corporal J. Teilan, Co. C, 28th Massachusetts, July 18, Corporal J. Teilan, Co. C, 28th Massachusetts, July 16, gunshot wound.

Josiah Ward, Co. I, 9th Maine, July 18, hypertrophy of

ert Scott, Co. A, 55th Pennsylvania, July 21, congestive fever.
Wm. Davis, Co. B, 3d Rhode Island, July 25, gunshed wound.

Josef h Baker, Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania, July 25, consumption.
Peter Nolan, Co. H, &d Rhode Island, July 27, gunshos

PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 29, 1862. The Departure of Gen. Wright—The Army at Rest—The Nashville Caught, dc. Nusheille Caught, dc.

The McClellan sails this afternoon for New York, cary
rying General Wright and his staff, who are ordered to

the Army of the Potomac, and a large number of wound-ed, under the care of Assistant Surgeon Brainard, U. S. A. There is nothing new in connection with the army. The cavalry carry their horses, the artillery swab their canthe two fold dangers of the enemy's bullets and the soil's foul missm—where sharp eyes and steady nerves and

battle; for the summer heats are flerce, and no exertion is demanded beyond the simple effort to keep cool.

The navy is still at work. The Nashville, we think, is at last cornered. She is caged in Doughbay Sound, where the Paul Jones and the Keystone State are watching her. An eight gun battery affords her shelter, and must be

will not long be delayed.

Our fleet off Charleston has been augmented, and it is the general belief that the steamers new in the harbor run the blockade will not succeed in getting in.

The gunboat Sabago came in last night from Harrison's
Bar, bringing despatches from General McClellan. Their
purport, of course, is not known. She sailed again at an congers, no mails and no news, save that contained in a single copy of the HERALD of the 25th.

transport Winfield Scott was burned by them on Wednesday night last, and I am informed that our treops

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Blockade of Mobile Run by the Steamer Cuba—Rebel Troops on the Mis-sissippi—Resignation of Gen. Toombs, The Grenada Appeal of the 28th uit contains Mobile despatches, announcing that the steamer Cuba ran the blockede of that port on the 25th. She brought a full

cargo of arms, aminunition, medicines and blankets. The same paper editorially announces the occupation of Grand Junction by the rebel forces on the 25th. A despatch from Chattanooga says that the federals are

ing for some new movement. Trains of cars have arrived at Bridgeport, leaded with shells and ammunition.

The Jackson Missiscippian says it is authorized to state that a sufficient force has been sent to the Missiscippi

The Columbus (Ga.) Times learns that General Toomb

The Mobile Notes says that one division of the Tupelo army has been ordered enstward, and is expected in Mo

The Exchange of Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1862.

The steamers Atlantic and Merrimac passed the break-water this morning with rebei prisoners from wort Dela-War Meeting in Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1862.
Twelve war meetings will be held in this city, com mencing next week, with a grand German demonstration to be followed by others in different parts of the city. I

is not probable, owing to the immense enthusiasm amon our people, that a draft will have to be resorted to a CINCINSAII, August 1, 1862.

A war meeting was held here last night, which was an three stands. The speakers were Governor

neral Wallace, Lieutement Governor Fiske and many ethers. Several bands of music, a display of fireworks and the ringing of the belis of the Fire Departm the government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war; recommending the consecution of the property of traito severywhere; expressing unalterable opposition to com-promise with traitors, and that we will resist hostile

The Adjutant General has issued travertectors to County Clerks to usy that the Assessors will involve without delay lists of all able bodied men, between 18 and 45 liable to mintary duty.

The City of New York Outward Bound. Sr. Jones, N. F., July 31, 166
The steamer City of New York from New York
perpeted, was learned of Cape Rate at lear P. M.